

KHVOROSTUKHINA, N.A.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

The oxidation of indium sulfide and its volatility in
pyrometallurgical processes. Trudy IPI no.18:145-155 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

RUMYANTSEV, Yuriy Viktorovich; KHVOROSTUKHINA, Nina Alekseyevna;
NADOL'SKIY, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; CHERNYAK,
A.L., red.

[Physicochemical principles of the pyrometallurgy of indium]
Fiziko-khimicheskie osnovy pirometallurgii indiya. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 130 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KHVOROSTYANKO, O.M., inzh.

Signal system for the skidding of electric locomotive trucks.
Elek.i topl.tiagn 4 no.1:23-25 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric locomotives--Wires and wiring)

KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M., inzhener.

Mixed crews receiving wages according to piecework. Stroitel' 2
no.11:20 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Piecework) (Construction industry--Costs)

KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M.; ALFEROV, A.

Brushless painting. Stroitel' no.1:7 Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Painting, Industrial)

KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M.D.

Results of the new wage system in building. Biul.tekh.inform.
3 no.4:25-26 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Starshiy inzhener po trudu i zarplate Glavleningradstroya.
(Building) (Wages)

KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M.D.

MINICHENKO, S.M.; KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M.D.

Constructing an apartment house using combined crews of specialists.
Biul. tekhn. inform. 3 no.10:29-31 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Leningrad--Apartment houses)

MASH'YANOV, R.V., inzh.; KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, M.D., inzh.

What's new in the wage system. Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5
no.8:21 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Wages)

KHVOROSTYANNIKOV, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; MAIKUS, B.M., red.;
ALABYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.
red.

[New form of wage organization in construction assembly
brigades; practice of the Main Administration for Hous-
ing and Public Construction of the City of Leningrad]
Novaya forma organizatsii oplaty truda v brigadakh konech-
noi produktsii; opyt Glavleningradstroia. Leningrad, 1963.
14 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.
Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo,
no.4) (MIRA 16:12)
(Leningrad—Wages—Construction workers)

KHVOROST'YANOV, V. D.

KHVOROST'YANOV, V. D. -- "Biochemical Shifts in the Blood Following Tissue Therapy (The Problem of the Mechanism of Tissue Therapy)." Second Moscow State Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin. Ordzhonikidze, 1955.
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

KHVOROST'YANOV, V.D.

[Electrocardiographic scale] Elektrokardiograficheskaya lineika.
Ordzhonikidze, 1957. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Dzaudzhikov. Severo-Osetinskiy gosudarstvennyy medinstitut.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

KHVOROSTYANOV, V.T.

Machine for working in frozen ground. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.11:31-32
N 164. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Luganskshakhtostroyontazh.

MLACHOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, L.A., kandi.
tekhn. nauk; KHVOROSTYANSKIY, V.F., inzh.; KOSILOVA, L.Ye.,
inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N., red.

[Methods for the rapid heat treatment of concrete and
prospects for using them in the production of precast
concrete] Metody kratkovremennoi teplovoi obrabotki be-
tona i perspektivy ikh primeneniia pri proizvodstve sbor-
nogo zhelezobetona. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 117 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

Corresponding

SOV/97-59-1-2/18

AUTHORS: Mironov, S.A., Member, ASIA SSSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Sizov, V.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Khvorostyanskiy, V.F., Engineer

TITLE: Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concretes Using Short Heat Curing (Sposoby polucheniya vysokoprochnykh betonov dlya vibroprokata pri kratkovremennoy teplovey obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, pp 4-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N.Ya. Kozlov, together with collectives SKB, NIIMosstroy and the Kalibrovskiy experimental plant investigated and solved problems in the manufacture of panels using ordinary reinforcement. Complications arise in the manufacture of prestressed panels when vibration is used for consolidation. The Giprostroyindustriya, under the leadership of Engineer A.A. Susnikov, put forward to Gosstroy of USSR and the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, ASIA SSSR (Instituta betona i zhelezobetona ASIA SSSR), a programme to work out Card 1/6 compositions of concrete and ways of heat curing for

SOV/97-59-1-2/18

Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concrete Using Short Heat Curing.

prestressed reinforced concrete panels using vibration for consolidation. For the manufacture of panels reinforced with ordinary reinforcement and consolidated by vibration, a cement-sand mix of 1 : 2 (by weight) should be used and panels cured for 2 hours on the conveyor belt or in forms at a temperature of 100°C. Special treatment is required in the case of prestressed reinforcement when the minimal strength of concrete must not be lower than 210 kg/cm² for the release of tensioned reinforcement. Portland cement used should be of high alumina content, ground to 3 500-5 000 cm²/g (according to Tovarov). Classified or coarse pure sand should be used with the addition of granite aggregate up to 10 mm in size. Heat curing should be carried out at a temperature of 100°C for a period of 3 hours (including the period of raising and lowering of temperature). It is necessary during the curing to preserve the degree of humidity. Rapid hardening cements of a strength of 300 kg/cm² are being manufactured.

SOV/97-89-1-2/1

Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concrete Using Short Heat Curing.

When fine ground cement is not available standard rapid-hardening cement can be reground. It is advocated that vibro-grinder M-400, with capacity of 0.5-0.7 t per hour, should be used for this purpose. Tests have shown that instead of vibro-grinding of cement, the cement-sand mix could be ground on millstones for a period of 10 minutes. Good results are also achieved when concrete components are mixed in a vibro-mixer. This process activates the mix. It is advocated that factories should be supplied with up-to-date grinding-mixing machines and vibrating machines. Increasing the proportion of cement up to 800 kg/m³ results in concrete having the same strength as when regrinding the cement, or with partial regrinding of ordinary cement of high activity: however, use of this high content of cement is not advocated. A better way is by lowering the water/cement ratio to 0.25-0.28 and improving the effectiveness of consolidation by using stronger vibration. Experiment showed that when concrete Card 3/6 yards are supplied with high quality finely ground cement

SOV/97-59-1-2/18

Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concretes Using Short Heat Curing

classified sands and fine aggregate the resulting concrete acquires the required strength in a short time without regrinding of cement locally on concreting yards. Table 1 gives characteristic values of concretes. Table 2 gives values of the strength of the sand and cement mix (1 : 2) immediately after curing. The addition of calcium chloride was excluded owing to the corrosive effect on reinforcement of smaller diameter than 5 mm. Curing tests were carried out with cements partly, and fully, reground and also with cements ground separately, and together with sand. The cement was reground once or twice in a vibro-grinder which had the effect of increasing the total surface area of grains; in the first case to a degree of fineness of 800 cm²/g and in the second case by a further 500 cm²/g (according to Tovarov). Results of these tests are given in Table 3. Further tests were carried out with fine-aggregate (granite up to 10 mm in size) concrete, and sand concrete made from clinker cement manufactured by "Gigant".

Card 4/6 Fig.1 gives diagram of the strength, during compression, of

SOV/97-59-1-2/15

Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concretes Using Short Heat Curing

the cement/sand mix 1 : 2 after 3 hours curing at a temperature of 100°C, related to degree of fineness of cement. Table 4 gives strength values of cement/sand mix 1 : 2 (reground cement) after 3 hours curing. Table 5 gives strength of the sand concrete after 3 hours curing. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the cement content on the strength of sand concrete after 3 hours curing at a temperature of 100°C. Table 6 gives strength values of cement/sand mix 1 : 2 in relation to the fineness of grinding of cement and quantity of cement (test carried out by N.I. Kokuyeva). Further tests were carried out (Ya.D. Ponasyuzhenko) with sand concrete based on "Tuchkov" sand, which was subjected to 10 minutes grinding by millstones and cured for 3 hours at a temperature of 100°C. Especially effective rapid-hardening cements used for short-time heat curing are high alumina cements with 55-60% of C3S. Further investigations were made with three types of cement containing varying amounts of calcium aluminate. Fig. 3 shows

Card 5/6

SOV/97-59-1-2/18

Methods of Obtaining High-Strength Vibrated Concretes Using Short
Heat Curing.

curing apparatus for concrete samples. There are 3
figures and 6 tables.

Card 6/6

KHVOROSTYANSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Influence of some physical factors on the formation of the structure and strength of fine-grained concrete during steam curing at a temperature of 100° C. Trudy NIIZHB no. 32: 77-87 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

S/081/62/000/002/077/07
B150/B101

AUTHORS: Mironov, S. A., Sizov, V. N., Malinina, L. A., Khvorost-
yanskiy, V. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the composition and processes of heat
treatment of highly stable mortars and fine-grained concretes
for prestressed reinforced concrete panels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 391 - 392,
abstract 2K354 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad.
str. va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 20, 1961, 52 - 69)

TEXT: The fundamental technological factors are considered for obtaining
the requisite strength of vibrated and rolled concrete for prestressed and
reinforced panels. To obtain a strength of 300 - 400 kg/cm² with preheating
for 2 to 4 hours at 100°C it is essential to apply fresh high-quality low
aluminate alite cements containing $C_3S \geq 55\%$ and $C_3A \leq 6-8\%$ with a specific
surface of 3500 - 4000 cm²/g. It is necessary to use classified sand,
eliminating particles less than 0.6 mm and to introduce instead parts of
sand (25-50%) of granitic rubbles with grains of 10 to 15 mm in size. The
Card 1/2

Investigation of the composition...

S/081/62/000/002/077/107
B150/B101

reduction of $B/L(V/Ts)$ to ensure a sufficiently satisfactory depositing of the concrete mix makes it possible to obtain fine-grained concrete of great strength immediately after short-duration preheating. Keeping the freshly prepared mix for 2/3 of an hour before pouring into the mold can also increase the strength of the vibrated and rolled panels. It is advantageous to stir the concrete mix in vibratory mixers or in crushers. Heat treatment at 100°C should be carried out for 3 - 4 hours with the surface covered to prevent loss of moisture. When testing for resistance to frost, samples of the cement-sand mortar, preheated for 2 hours at 100°C, were kept for 100 cycles of freezing and thawing without any substantial loss of weight. ✓
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

CHILIKIN, Vyacheslav Konstantinovich; KHVOROV, G., otv. red.; KAPLAN, S.,
tekhn. red.

[The Altai Territory in the fifth five-year plan] Altaiskii krai
v piatoi piatiletke. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1954.
67 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Altai Territory—Economic policy)

KHVOROV, M.I.

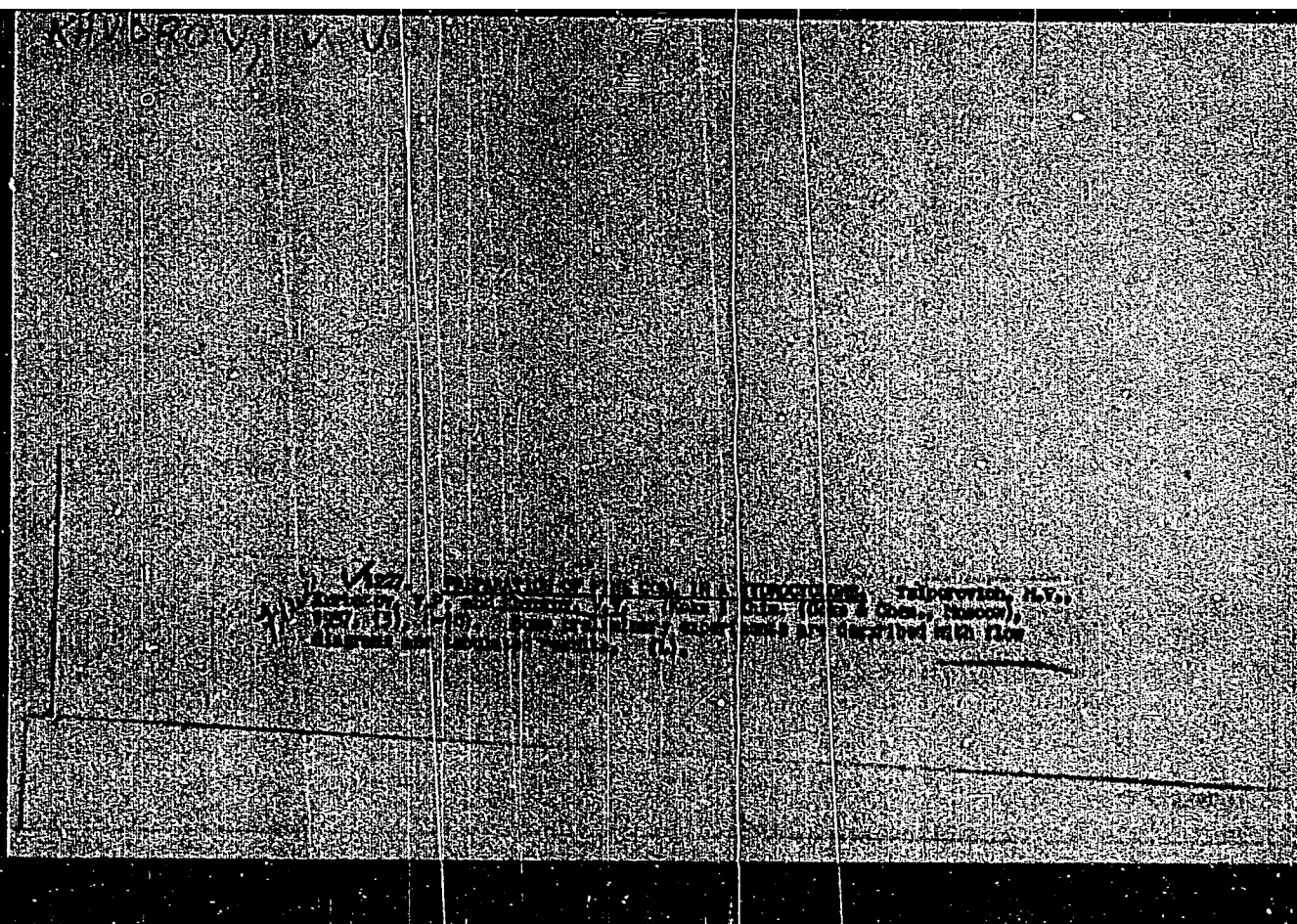
Volcanoplutonic complex in the southeastern part of the Gornyy
Altai. Izv. Alt. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.5:28-29 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'naya geologos"yemochnaya ekspeditsiya Zapadno-Sibir-
skogo geologicheskogo upravleniya.

Khvorov, N.I.; Minkina, M.A., inzhener.

Mechanizing the processes of operation in the Lvov mail transport section. Vest. aviatsii 17 no.4:14-15 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Nachal'nik L'vovskogo otdeleniya perevozki pochty (for Khvorov)
(Lvov--Postal service)



SOV/68-58-11-3/25

AUTHORS: Tsiperovich, M.V., and Khvarov, V.V.

TITLE: Automatic Control of Specific Gravity of the Suspension during Beneficiation of Coal in Heavy Media Separators (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye udel'nogo vesa suspenzii pri obogashchenii uglya v tyazhelosrednykh separatorakh)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 8-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of a piezometric density controller PRP, produced by the Chelyabinsk Works "Teplopribov" for the automatic control of specific gravity of suspension during beneficiation of coal was tested on the pilot plant of the Gubakhinsk Coking Works. The principle of operation of the controller is outlined. The diagram of the pilot plant is given, (Fig), and the experimental results are shown in Tables 1 and 2. It was found that the apparatus maintained the required specific gravity of the magnetic suspension in the separator within 0.015-0.016 kg/litres and in hydrocyclone within 0.027-0.030 kg/litres.

Card 1/2

SOV/68-58-11-3/25
Automatic Control of Specific Gravity of the Suspension during
Beneficiation of Coal in Heavy Media Separators

In 1958 the ~~above~~ control equipment was
successfully tested on an industrial installation of
the Yasinovka Works.

There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

Card 2/2

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

"Endemic goiter." A.T.Lidskii. Reviewed by V.V.Khvorov.
Probl. endokr. k gorm. Moskva 1 no.3:123-124 My-Je '55.
(GOITER) (LIDSKII, A.T.) (MLRA 8:10)

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

Thyrotoxicosis (Basedow's disease) Zdorov'e 1 no.12:16-17 D '55.
(GRAVES' DISEASE) (MLRA 9:2)

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Fifth All-Union conference on the control of endemic goiter. Probl.
endok. 1 gorm. 2 no.1:120-127 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(GOITER,

endemic, conf. on prev. in Russia (Rus))

KHVOROV, V.V.

TSIPEROVICH, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; KURBATOV, V.P., inzhener.;
KHVOROV, V.V., inzhener.

Enrichment of small coals in a hydrocyclon. Koks. i khim. no.3:
6-10 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coal preparation) (Separators (Machines))

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Acute thyroiditis and strumitis. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.1:73-79
Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.B.Khavin) Vse-
soyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof.
Ye.A.Vasyukova).

(THYROIDITIS,
review (Rus))

KHVOROV, V. V.

KHVOROV, V.V.

Conference devoted to the problem of endemic goiter. Probl. endok.
i gorm. 3 no.2:177 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(GOITER)

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Hypothyreosis and myxedema. Zdorov'e 3 no.5:18-19 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(MYXEDEMA)

KHVOROV, Vasil'iy Vasil'yevich; POPOVA, G.F., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T.,
tekhn.red.

[Endemic goiter] Endemicheskii zob. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1958. 19 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(GOITER)

SANTOTSKIY, M.I.; KHVOROV, V.V. (Moskva)

Role of iodine deficiency in the distribution of endemic goiter in the Soviet Union. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 4 no.5:92-96 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova).

(GOITER, epidemiology,

endemicity in Russia in iodine-defic. cond. (Rus))

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor med.nauk (Moskva)

Acute endemic goiter and its prevention [with summary in English].
Probl.endok. i gorm. 5 no.1:80-84 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii
(dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova).
(GOITER, prev. & control,
endemic (Rus))

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor med. nauk; IONISYANTS, V.P. (Moskva)

Data on endemic goiter in Krasnodar Territory. Probl. endok. i gorm.
5 no.2:98-102 Mr-Apr '59 (MIRA 12:7)

1..Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. -
prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova).
(GOITER, epidemiol.
endemicity in Russia (Rus))

KHVOROV, V.V., doktor med.nauk (Moskva)

Thyrotoxicosis (Basedow's disease) and its treatment. Med.sestra
19 no.2:23-27 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

KHVOROV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; REZVETSOVA, G.A., red.; GONCHAROVA,
T.I., tekhn. red.

[Endemic goiter; its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects,
prevention and treatment] Endemicheskiy zob; etiologiya, pato-
genoz, klinika, profilaktika i lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz,
1962. 118 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(GOITER)

SHATSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich [deceased]; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, glav. red.; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik, otv. red. toma; PEYVE, A.V., zam. glav. red.; KELLER, B.M., red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; PUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu.M., red.; TIKHOMIROV, V.V., red.; KHVOROVA, D.I., red.; KHERASKOV, N.P., red.; TUGOLESOV, D.A., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1963. 621 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).
(Geology)

KHVOROVA, I. V.

PA 53T32

USSR/Geology
Sediment

Sep 1947

"Bathyal Sediments in the Sakmarsk and Artinsk Deposits in the Bashkir Pre-Urals," I. V. Khvorova, Paleontological Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 9

Reports results of studies conducted on bathyal sediments of Sterlitamaksk region, where several shafts were sunk. States that sediments and fauna of depression type are of bathyal sea origin. Submitted by Academician V. A. Obruchev, 19 Mar 1947.

53T32

KHVOROVA, I. V.

PA 17/49T47

USSR/Geology
Petrology

Jul/Aug 48

"Lithogenous Outline of the Middle Carboniferous
Deposits of Kasimov Rayon, Ryazan Oblast," I. V.
Khvorova, 20¹/₄ pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Ispy Prirody, Otdel Geolog"
Vol XXIII, No 4

Describes Myachkov and upper half of Podol'sk strata
of Kasimov Rayon. Examines main types of rock in
detail and explains their origin. Establishes rhythm
of lithogenesis, which is characterized by partial
replacement of shallow water deposits.

17/49T47

KHIVOROVA, I.V.

Eolian origin of some middle Carboniferous limestones in the
Moscow syncline. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 24 no.2:26-33 '49.
(MIRA 11:5)

(Moscow Basin--Limestone)

KHVOROVA, I. V.

"History of Development of the Middle and Upper Carboniferous Basin of the Western Part of the Moscow Syncline." Sub 17 May 51, Inst of Geological Sciences, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum No. 480, 9 May 55

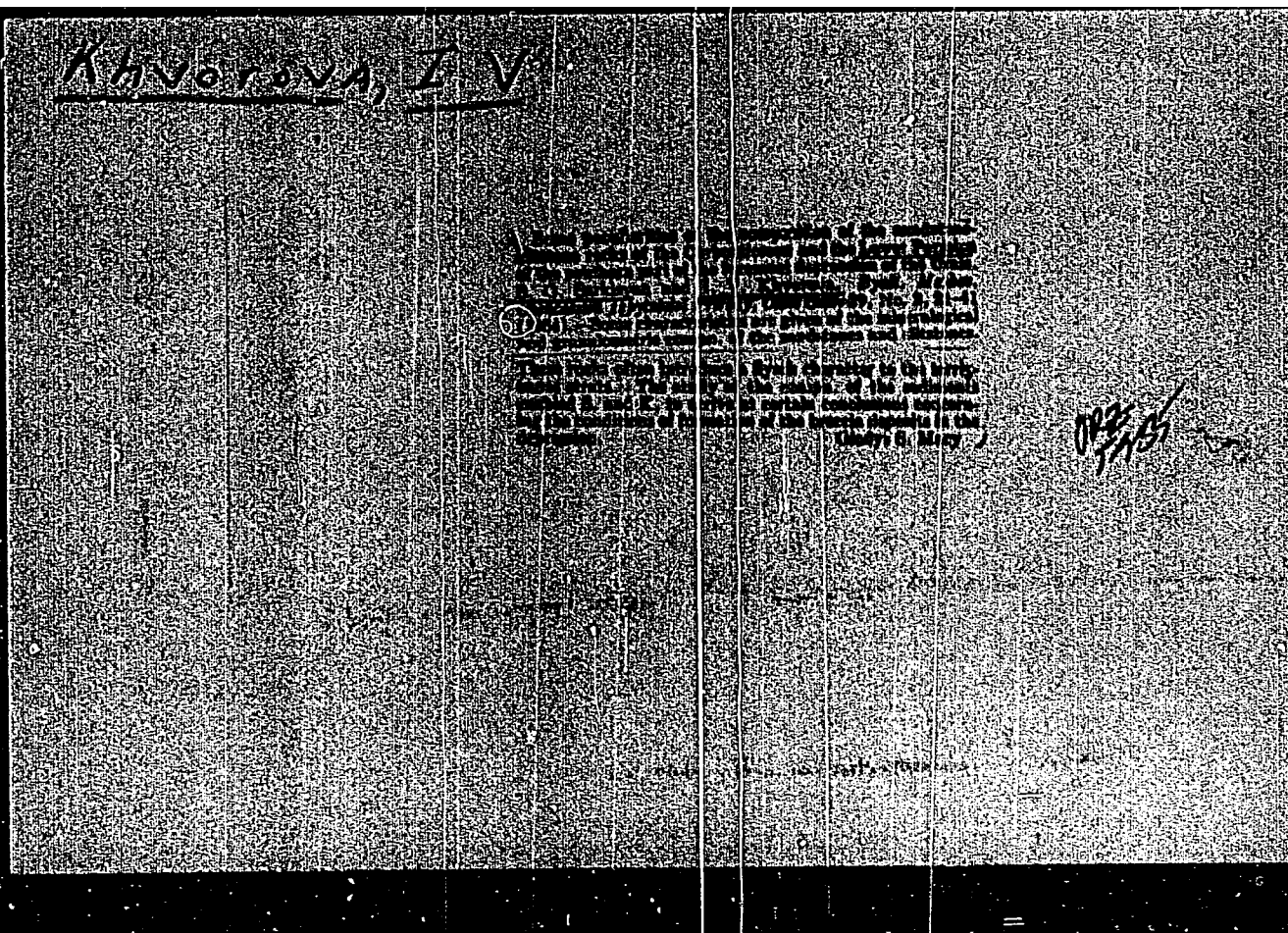
GTRSP L Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Ehvorova, I.V. (Institute of Paleontology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences), Foraminiferous
bioherm in the reef mass of the Ishimbayevsk region near the Urals, 1193-4

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 6, 1951

KHVOROVA, I.V.

History of the development of the Middle and Upper Carboniferous
sea in the western part of the Moscow Basin. Trudy Paleont. inst. 43:
3-220 '55. (MLBA 7:1)
(Moscow Basin--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Moscow Basin)



KHIVOROVA, I.V.

IVANOVA, Ya.A.; KHIVOROVA, I.V.; NEVSSKAYA, A.A., redaktor; ASTAF'YEVA,
G.A., ~~tekhnicheskiy~~ redaktor.

Stratigraphy of the middle and upper Carboniferous in the western
region of the Moscow syncline. Trudy Paleont.inst. 53:3-279 '55.
(Moscow Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MIRA 8:5)
(Moscow Basin--Paleontology)

Khvorova, I.V.

Khvorova, I.V.

Some surface structures in the Carboniferous and lower Permian
Flysch of the Southern Urals. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.155:136-
150 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Ural Mountains--Flysch)

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor
geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; PUSTOVALOV, I.V.; KHARAKOV, A.V., kand.
geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; ~~KHVOROVA~~ I.V., doktor geol.-mineral.
nauk, red.; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods of studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadoch-
nykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i
okhrana nadr. Vol.1. 1957. 610 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. 2. Chlen-korrespon-
dent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pustovalov)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

Khvorova, I.V.

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor
geol.-min.nauk, red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., kand.
geol.-min.nauk, red.; Khvorova, I.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk;
BABINTSEV, N.I., red. izd-va; KOLOSKOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; ENTIN,
M.L., red. izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn. red.

[Methods for studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadoch-
nykh porod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i
okhrane nedr. Vol. 2. 1957. 563 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geologicheskii institut. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pustovalov)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

KHVOROVA, I. V.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

11-5-11/15

AUTHOR: Teodorovich, G.I.

TITLE: Review of the Book by Ivanova, Ye.A. and Khvorova, I.V.:
"Stratigraphy of Middle- and Upper-Carbon of the Western Part
of the Moskva Syncline" (Retsenziya na knigu Ye.A. Ivanovoy
i I.V. Khvorovoy: Stratigrafiya srednego i verkhnego Karbona
zapadnoy chasti Moskovskoy sineklizy")

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957,
#5, pp 105-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the book in detail and stresses its importance. He positively estimates the first two chapters of the book written by both of the authors, Ivanova and Khvorova, but criticizes the 3rd chapter written by Ivanova alone and points out numerous defects and wrong assertions made in this chapter.

There are 29 references, 24 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 10 February 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

KHVOROVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, glavnyy red.;
BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv. red.; CHEPIKOVA,
I.M., red.isd-va; KOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of carbonate rocks occurring in the middle and upper
Carboniferous of the Russian Platform] Atlas karbonatnykh porod
srednego i verkhnego karbona Russkoi platformy. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 169 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Russian Platform--Carbonates (Mineralogy))

~~KHVOROVA, I. V.~~

"Upper Carboniferous Flysch and lower Permian Molasse in the Urals"

report presented at the Fifth Intl. Sedimentology Congress, Geneva/Lausanne,
2-7 June 1958.

Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow)

AUTHOR: Khvorova, I.V. SOV-5-58. 3-6/39

TITLE: The Distribution of Several Chemical Elements in Carboniferous and Lower Permian Deposits of the South Ural Border Depression (Raspredeleniye nekotorykh khimicheskikh elementov v kamennougol'nykh i nizhnepermiskikh otlozheniyakh Yuzhnoural'skogo krayevogo progiba)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskii, 1958, ³³Nr 3, pp 89-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the distribution of Fe, Mn, P and organic C contained in the deposits of different facies zones of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian sea basin of the South Ural Border Depression. Based on the work of N.M. Strakhov, a new system is being developed in Soviet lithology which could be called facies geochemical. This system is tied in with studies pertaining to the regularities of distribution and concentration of chemical elements in sedimentary strata. Important data was obtained on the reaction of different elements in contemporary and ancient basins. Considerable research has yet to be done to determine regularities in the forming of mineral concentrations. Since sufficient petrographical and stratigraphical data is available on the western slopes of the South Ural, chemo-analytical

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SCV-5-58-3-6/39

The Distribution of Several Chemical Elements in Carboniferous and Lower Permian Deposits of the South Ural Border Depression

findings can be applied on a well proven facial basis. Based on 212 samples, taken from deposits of the Vtoroy Baku, the author published tables indicating the distribution of Fe, Mn, P and organic C within different geologic periods and stages. The data on which these studies were based was taken from the outcropping of Carboniferous-Permian rocks on the western slopes of the South Ural, between the Tabantala river (south of the town of Aktyubinsk) as far in latitude as the town of Ishimbay. The author subdivides the Carboniferous deposits of the depression into the following 3 zones: 1) eastern zone, rather narrow, characterized by predominantly coarse shoal rock formations; 2) central zone, with widely distributed flysch; 3) western zone, characterized by the predominance of agrillites, interspersed with layers of sandstone. It can be concluded, that the regularities of distribution of elements established by the example of the Lower Frasnian stage, are also found in the Carboniferous-Permian rocks of the South Ural border depression. Although the distribution of elements is similar in

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SOV-5-58-3-6/39

The Distribution of Several Chemical Elements in Carboniferous and Lower Permian Deposits of the South Ural Border Depression

both instances, there are some characteristic differences which are specified as follows: 1) the curves of geochemical profiles of Fe, Mn, and P in Carboniferous and Permian deposits are less steep than the Lower Frasnian stage; 2) in the geochemical profile of Mn in the Middle Carboniferous, except for the pelagian maximum, a higher content of coarse-grained rock is clearly discernable (this is possible due to the embryonic process of accumulation of this element); 3) in the group of relatively coarse-grained rocks, the distribution of P is characterized by irregularities, which are a result of the high diagenetic activity of the element at slow growth of Clark content in this part of the geochemical profile; 4) an increased content of P does not coincide with higher contents of organic matters; 5) in deposits void of carbonates, the diagenetic mobility of Mn and Fe is sharply reduced. There are 5 graphs, 11 tables and 6 Soviet references.

1. Geology--USSR
2. Hydrography
3. Sedimentation
4. Geochemistry
5. Chemical elements--Determination

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Khvorova, I. V.

SOV/5-58-5-1/20

TITLE: On the Origin of Flysh (O proiskhozhdenii flisha)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody.
Otdel geologicheskoy, 1958, ³³Nr 5, pp 3 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author sums up the findings of many foreign and Soviet geologists on the origin of flysh and flysh formations. She describes such formations she found on the western slopes of the South Ural mountains. At present there are 2 hypotheses on the formation of flysh layers of different structure: the oscillation hypothesis and the spontaneity (epizodichnost') hypothesis. According to the first hypothesis, a periodical variation of the depth of the basin and of the coastal line caused by the oscillation of the earth crust is the deciding factor in the rhythmical flysh formation. According to the spontaneity hypothesis, the flysh formation occurs as a result of episodic events, such as storms, exceptionally high tides and submarine earthquakes which cause landslides and turbidity currents on the submerged slopes. The author also cites experiments made by the American geologist Ph. H. Kuenen [Ref 18] who artificially created the graded

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On the Origin of Flysh

SOV/5-58-5-1/20

bedding by a turbidity stream. These beddings by their structure are almost similar to the flysh formations. She thinks that, in some degree, the flysh formation was caused by "joint" action of the oscillatory movements and episodic events. In any case, further study of the flysh formation is needed. The following Soviet geologists are mentioned by the author: N.B. Vassoyevich, V.Ye. Khain, A.N. Kuz'min, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, N.M. Strakhov, V.P. Baturin and B.M. Keller. There are 3 photos, 1 scheme, and 21 references, 13 of which are Soviet, and 7 American.

Card 2/2

3(0)

AUTHORS:

Ratayev, M. A., Khvorova, I. V.

SOV/20-122-6-38/49

TITLE:

Some Peculiarities of the **Mineralogical Composition of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian Argillites of the Southern Urals** (Nekotoryye osobennosti mineralogicheskogo sostava kamennougol'nykh i nizhnepermskikh argillitov Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 6, pp 1090 - 1093 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Argillite is one of the main rock types in the thick Carboniferous and Permian sedimentary series which compose the southern Ural border-fold region. These sediments are clearly separated into two great series which are differentiated on the basis of composition and distribution. To the first belongs the Carboniferous (C_2+C_3) and to the second the Lower Permian. In the Carboniferous rocks flysch sedimentation is common while in the Permian beds it is strongly restricted. Furthermore the Permian sediments have a

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Some Peculiarities of the **Mineralogical Composition of the** 807/20-122-6-38/49
Carboniferous and Lower Permian Argillites of the Southern Urals

strong shallow-water character. Next to the latter a wide spread conglomerate prevails, not seldom of continental origin, and various limestones as well as very shallow-water dolomites occur. Thus a thorough facies analysis shows that the Carboniferous sediments of the fold region were deposited in a rather deep trough while the Permian rocks were laid down in shallow water. In both cases the sedimentation was primarily of clastic, terrestrial material derived from rapidly rising continental mountains in which chemical weathering was still relatively weak. In spite of the differences between the Carboniferous and Permian sediments the argillites of both are superficially very similar. In order to obtain an exact diagnosis of the mineral composition, the author subjected the fine fraction ($<0,001$ mm) of the argillites to the following analyses: x-ray (through Ye.P.Meshcheryakova), spectrophotometric, thermal (in the laboratory of D.A.Vital') and electron-microscope. Furthermore

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Some Peculiarities of the **Mineralogical Composition of the** ~~SOV/20-122-6-38/49~~
Carboniferous and Lower Permian Argillites of the Southern Urals

the fine-grained fraction was given a complete chemical analysis. By means of these methods the following minerals were determined: hydromica montmorillonite, "boydellite", and kaolinite. Table 1 shows the results of the analyses. In spite of the similarity of the argillites to the eye, they are substantially different mineralogically. The argillites of the Carboniferous have much less montmorillonite than those of the Permian, not considering rocks in the latter which are associated with volcanic activity. Such a difference in the composition can only be explained through facies peculiarities. In the Carboniferous the climate had scarcely any influence on deposition. However in the Permian the waters became shallower, indicating that an arid climate prevailed. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 3/4

Some Peculiarities of the **Mineralogical Composition of the** SOV/20-122-6-38/49
Carboniferous and Lower Permian Argillites of the Southern Urals

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geology
Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 3, 1958, by N.M.Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Card 4/4

KHVOROVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik, otv.red. [deceased];
CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Flysch and lower molasse formations in the Southern Urals]
Flishevaia i nizhnemolassovaia formatsii Iuzhnogo Urala. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 350 p. - temia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.37.) (MIRA 1417)
(Ural Mountains--Rocks, Sedimentary)

KHVOROVA, I.V.

Metasomatic phosphorites in the lower Permian sediments in the
Urals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no. 6:5-17 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ural Mountains---Phosphorites)

KHVOROVA, I.V.; IL'INSKAYA, M.N.

Mechanism of tuff accumulation in the Irendyk series. Izv.AN
SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.11:78-87 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ural Mountains--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

KHVOROVA, I.V.

Flysch and lower molasse formations in the Southern Urals.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;geol.i razv. 3 no.2:3-15 F '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Rocks, Sedimentary)

BOTVINKINA, Lyubov' Nikolayevna; KHVOROVA, I.V.. doktor geol.-mineral.
nauk, otv.red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Bedding of sedimentary rocks] Sloistost' osadochnykh
pod. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1962. 541 p.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy.
no.59). (MIRA 15:11)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

KHVOROVA, I.V.; DRITS, V.A.

Volcanic argillites in the Devonian of the Aktyubinsk part of
the Ural Mountain region. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.3:669-671 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.M.Strakhovym.

(Aktyubinsk region--Argillite)

KHIVOROVA, I.V.; YELISEYEVA, T.G.

Structural characteristics of tuff turbid materials of the
Irendyk series. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 38 no.3:87-98 My-Je
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

KHVOROVA, I.V.; ZALMANZON, E.S.

Characteristics of the composition of phtanites and jaspers
in the Southern Ural Mountains. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.1:73-
87 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

KHVOROVA, I.V.

Problems and some results in the lithological study of formations.
Trudy GIN no.81:7-29 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KHVOROVA, I.V.; IL'INSKAYA, M.N.

Comparative characteristics of two volcanic sedimentary formations
in the Southern Urals. Trudy GIN no.81:87-160 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

TIMOFEYEV, P.P.; KHVCHROVA, I.V., otv. red.; PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Jurassic coal-bearing formation of the Tuva intermontane depression.] Iurskaia uglenosnaia formatsiia Tuvinskogo mezhgornogo progiba. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 260p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.94).

(MIRA 18:3)

KHOROVA, I.V.; YELISEYEVA, T.G.

Volcaniclastic (pyroclastic) rocks of the Ust'-Kama series. (1965)
pol. iskop. no. 1:53-60 July '65. (MIRA 1964)

1. Geologicheskii Institut AN SSSR, Moscow.

KEIVOROVA, I.V.

Ordovician volcanic shale formation of Wales. Tudy GIN
no.141:47-67 '65. (PIRA 19:1)

RADINA, L.B.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; VORONINA, N.M.; KHVOROVA, N.M.

Polarographic reduction of some acridine derivatives. Part 2.
Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3480-3486 0 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike
poliomyelita.

(Acridine)

(Reduction, Electrolytic)

KHVOIROVA, N.M.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; ADINA, L.G.

Synthesis of hydrazides of natural α -amino acids. Part 1:
N'-substituted hydrazides of some natural α -amino acids.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1409-1412 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
infektsiy.

RADINA, L.B.; KHVOROVA, N.M.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Synthesis of compounds in the series of natural α -amino acid hydrazides. Part 2: Hydrazides of some N-acetyl- α -amino acids and their derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2140-2145 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh infektsiy.

ZHUKOVSKIY, Ye.S.; KONDAKOV, N.S.; KHVOROVA, Ye.V.

"Material and technical supply in machinery industry" by N.V.Ivanov,
N.K.Maliutin, N.K.Fleishman. Reviewed by E.S.Zhukovskii,
N.S.Kondakov, E.V.Khvorova. Mashinostroitel' no.12:42-43 D '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

(Machinery industry) (Ivanov, N.V.) (Maliutin, N.K.) (Fleishman, N.K.)

AUTHORS: Kuz'min, A.D., Khvoshchev, A.N. SOV/ 108-13-7-4/14

TITLE: A Wide-Range-Noise (-Voltage) Generator for the Decimeter Range
(Shirokodiapazonnyy shumovoy generator detsimetrovogo diapazona)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 7, pp. 36-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A noise generator is described which serves the purpose of measuring the noise factor in radio receiving sets of the decimeter range. Without the necessity of re-tuning it covers the frequency range of 300-3000 kilocycles. Within this range the noise-temperature of the generator is constant and equals $15\ 900^{\circ}\text{K} \pm 7\%$. The voltage standing wave ratio is lower than 1.5, dying down is less than 35 db. Low noise temperatures can be obtained by switching on a calibrated attenuator in series connection with the noise generator. - The construction of the device and its experimental investigation are described. As a technical device this generator is not complete and its production is complicated. The most important part of the experiments was carried out in the NII MRTIP by A.A.Sidorova and V.S.Savel'yev with the collaboration of M.T.Levchenko, L.A.Levchenko and V.S.Borodachëv. There are 7 figures, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

~~Sec 1/2~~

25210

S/056/61/040/006/031/031
B125/B202

6.3300

AUTHORS: Basov, N. G., Osipov, B. D., Khvoshchev, A. N.

TITLE: Recombination luminescence of indium antimonide in an avalanche breakdown

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 6, 1961, 1882

TEXT: When studying the behavior of the crystals of indium antimonide in strong electric fields it was found that at a field strength of ~ 200 v/cm the carrier concentration strongly increases as a result of impact ionization of the electrons of the valence band (avalanche breakdown). (M. Glicksman, M. C. Steele, Phys.Rev., 110, 1204, 1958; M. C. Steele, M. Glicksman, J. Phys.Chem. Solids, 8, 742, 1959; A.C. Prior, J.Electr. and Control., 4, 165, 1958). The authors deal with an infrared luminescence of the crystals of n-type indium antimonide with low impurity concentrations on applying current pulses of up to 100 amperes/mm². With such amperages the resistance of the specimen was reduced by more than one order of magnitude with respect to the resistance at low amperages. This

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S/056/61/040/006/031/031

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Recombination luminescence of indium ...

may be due to an avalanche breakdown. To avoid overheating of the specimen current pulses of 3 microseconds at the maximum with a repetition frequency of 50 cps are used. Luminescence was observed at a temperature of 78°K. It disappeared on heating the specimen to 120 - 180°K. The increase and decrease of the light pulse took less than one microsecond so that the luminescence observed cannot be connected with the heating of the crystal lattice. The radiation spectrum with the maximum at $\lambda = 5.3\mu$ and the half-width 0.25 μ suggests that in this case recombination luminescence is concerned. (T.S. Moss. Optical Properties of Semiconductors, 1959). The actual temperature at the maximum of the spectrum was determined by comparing it with the radiation of a black body. It was found to be 500°K. The authors thank D. N. Nasledov and his collaborators for their interest. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] There are 4 non-Soviet-bloc references. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M.C. Steele, M. Glicksman. J. Phys. Chem. Solids, 8, 242, 1959; T.S. Moss. Optical Properties of Semiconductors, 1959.

Card 2/3

Recombination luminescence of indium ...

25210
S/056/61/040/006/031/031
B125/B202

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 3/3

L 28449-66 . FED/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EEG(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/JD
ACC NR: AP6018703 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/011/0441/0443

AUTHOR: Basov, N. G.; Zakharov, Yu. P.; Nikitina, T. F.; Popov, Yu. M.; Strakhovskiy, G. M.; Tatarenkov, V. M.; Khvoshchev, A. N.

ORG: Physics Institute in. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Gallium arsenide laser operating at room temperature

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pisma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 11, 1966, 441-443

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, semiconductor laser, pn junction, junction diode, laser radiation spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the performance of semiconductor lasers based on diffusion p-n junctions operating at 300K. The diodes were excited either with a pulse generator (current up to 4000 amp, pulse duration 20 nsec) or with a generator with discharge capacitor and mechanical discharge with current up to 1500 amp and pulse duration 30-60 nsec. The diode emission had at low currents a broad spectrum that narrowed down gradually from 300 to 110 Å with increasing current. At a threshold current density that varied from diode to diode ($10^3 - 5 \times 10^3$ amp/cm²), a single generation line was produced at ~9000 Å, which is of longer wavelength than the maximum of the spontaneous emission spectrum. With increase in current, additional lines appear in the spectrum, corresponding to different resonator modes and the

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ACC NR: AP6018703

generation wavelength increases. Measurement of the diode emission directivity pattern yielded for the width of the luminescent region a value of 4μ . The directivity pattern in a plane parallel to the p-n junction shows a pronounced multilobe interference character, with average half-width 8° . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula. (02)

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5006

Card 2/2 JC

REGISTRATION NR: AP404689

AUTHOR: Kopylovskiy, M. D.; Baryayev, V. A.; Ivanov, V. S.; Shotov, A. P.; Khvashchev, A. S.

TITLE: Electronic equipment for the investigation of recombination emission in semiconductors

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 107-111

TOPIC TAGS: emission, recombination emission, semiconductor recombination emission, p n junction, carrier injection, pulsed carrier injection

ABSTRACT: The equipment described in this article for the generation and investigation of recombination emission in semiconductors is based on the generation of coherent recombination emission by pulsed carrier injections through p-n junctions. This method ensures negative temperature conditions in degenerated semiconductors, while obtaining high current density and avoiding heating of the junction. The injections were accomplished by means of a high-power pulse oscillator which generated pulses of a duration of 1-5 μ sec with a smooth current

Card 1/2

005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

KHVOSHCHEY A.N.

BASOV, N. G. [Basov, N. G.]; OSIPOV, B. D. [Osipov, B. D.]; HWOSCHTSCHEW,
A. N. [Khoshehev, A. N.]

Recombination luminescence of indium antimonide in strong electric field. Acta phys Hung 14 no.2 3:245-246 '62.

L. P. N. Lebedew Institut für Physik der Akademie der Wissenschaften USSR, Moskau, USSR. Vorgelegt von G. Szigeti [Gyorgy Szigeti]

OSIPOV, B.D.; KHVOSHCHIEV, A.N.

Optical study of the magnetic constriction of an
electron-hole plasma in InSb. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 43 no.4:1179-1183 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Plasma (Ionized gases))
(Indium antimonide) (Magnetic fields)

BAGAYEV, V.S.; BASOV, N.G.; VUL, B.M.; KOPYLOVSKIY, B.D.; KROKHIN, O.N.;
MARKIN, Ye.P.; POPOV, Yu.M.; KHVOSHCHEV, A.N.; SHOTOV, A.P.

Semiconductor quantum generator with a p-n junction in GaAs. Dokl.
AN SSSR 150 no.2:275-278 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR. 2. Chleny-
korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Basov, Vul).
(Masers) (Gallium arsenide crystals) (Junction Transistors)

L 11867-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(b) GS/WH

ACC NR: AT6000478

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0122/0126

AUTHOR: Zhdanov, S. P.; Yastrebova, L. S.; Koromal'di, Ye. V.; Khvoshchev, S. S.

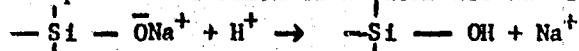
ORG: None

TITLE: Structure of the silicon-oxygen framework of alkali metal silicate glasses as determined by studies of products of their leaching

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th., 44.57
Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznaya sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy sovesh-
chaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo-Nauka, 1965, 122-126

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: Acid leaching of alkali metal silicate glasses has shown that porous glasses the pores of which are due to the removal of alkali metal cations are always formed. The existence of a definite relationship between the alkali metal oxide content in the initial glass and the volume and size of the pores indicates that Si-O-Si bonds are not broken or rearranged during the leaching. Disilicic acid is formed by a simple substitution of H^+ ions for Na^+ ions:



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crystal solution crystal solution

L 11867-66

ACC NR: AT6000478

the silicon-oxygen network remaining unaltered (as shown by x-ray diffraction spectra). The proposed scheme of the leaching process is consistent with the concept of their homogeneous structure. It is postulated that in inhomogeneous sodium silicate glasses with a low Na₂O content the regions of preferential localization of $-\text{Si}-\text{O}^-\text{R}^+$ bonds are not separated by silica interlayers but linked to one another, since such interlayers would block the leaching of such inhomogeneous glasses. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 007

JW
Card 2/2

S/191/60/000/003/007/013
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Shemyatenkova, V. T., Palamarchuk, N. A.,
Khvoshehetskaya, A. A., Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Control of Production of Organosilicon Liquids and
Varnishes. Report I. Analysis of Initial Mixtures of
Ethyl- and Phenyl-ethoxy Silanes Used in Organomagnesium
Synthesis

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 27 - 30

TEXT: The authors report on their rapid and sufficiently accurate method of determining the components of the initial mixture used for the synthesis of 1) ethyl-ethoxy silanes and 2) phenyl-ethoxy silanes. In case 1), it is tetraethoxy silane, ethyl chloride, and toluene (solvent), in case 2), it is tetraethoxy silane, chloro benzene, diethyl ether, and ethyl bromide. The amount of ethyl chloride is determined from the difference before and after its evaporation from the mixture. The remaining tetraethoxy silane and toluene are then determined refractometrically. The ratio between tetraethoxy silane and chloro benzene

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Control of Production of Organosilicon Liquids S/191/60/000/003/007/013
and Varnishes. Report I. Analysis of Initial B016/B054
Mixtures of Ethyl- and Phenyl-ethoxy Silanes Used
in Organomagnesium Synthesis

(case 2) can also be determined refractometrically. Small amounts of diethyl ether and ethyl bromide (3.5% each) do not interfere with the determination. In all cases, the authors produced artificial mixtures for experimental purposes, and also studied commercial mixtures. The above-described method is being introduced in industrial test laboratories. A paper by V. L. Anosov (Ref.1) is mentioned. There are 7 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

KRESHKOV, A.P.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.
Prinimali ushastiye: KHVOSHCHESKAYA, A.A.; KHARCHEVNIKOVA, L.M.

Determination of phenyl radicals in organosilicon compounds. Zhur.
anal. khim. 15 no.5:635-638 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. D.I. Mendeleev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Phenyl group)

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.;
Prinimali uchastiyes: NECHAYEVA, L.A.; KHVOSHCHIEVSKAYA, A.A.;
BALABANOVA, Ye.N.

Chromatographic analysis of organosilicon compounds. Plast.massy
no.4:51-56 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Silicon organic compounds)

(Chromatographic analysis)

SOV/137-58-9-19508

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 196 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gurvich, L.Ya., Khvoshchevskaya, K.A.

TITLE: Rapid Method for the Establishment of the Tendency of Stainless Steel Towards Intercrystalline Corrosion (Uskorennyy metod opredeleniya sklonnosti nerzhaveyushchey stali k mezhkristallitnoy korrozii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Korroziya i zashchita metallov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 74-97

ABSTRACT: The manifestation of the tendency of stainless steel towards intercrystalline corrosion (IC) in solutions of HNO_3 and NaF at various concentrations of components, temperature, and duration of stay in the solution was investigated. The concentration ranges of the components of the mixture: HNO_3 10-30% at 5% intervals and NaF 0.5, 0.75, 1.2, and 3%, temperatures of 20, 40, 60°C, and the boiling temperature, and test durations of 20, 40, 60 min, and 2 hours were investigated. Grade 1Kh18N9 sheet steel previously annealed for 2 hours at 650° was tested. The degree of IC was determined by the sound made by falling specimens and by the state of the surface after bending around

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Rapid Method for the Establishment of the Tendency (cont.)

a mandrel having a radius equal to twice the thickness of the specimen. It was found that an increase in the concentration of the solution of NaF has a varying effect on the corrosion in relation to the concentration of HNO₃; At a low concentration of HNO₃, for example in a 10% HNO₃ solution, an increase in the concentration of NaF intensifies the general corrosion to a greater degree than IC; at higher concentrations of HNO₃, for example at 20-25% HNO₃, it usually increases IC; in a 30% solution of HNO₃ IC is negligible. This means that in all the concentrations of NaF solutions investigated the 10% solution of HNO₃ is insufficient for the passivation of the grains; solutions with 20-25% concentrations of HNO₃ ensure the passivation of the grains, at the same time not disrupting the state of the borders of the grain, and bring about IC; the 30% solution of HNO₃ ensures the passivation of the grain as well as to a considerable degree of its borders. It was found that an increase in temperature in all cases weakens IC. From the comparison of the data obtained a method was selected for testing in a solution of 20% HNO₃ + 1% NaF composition which showed the greatest IC after two hours at room temperature for material of 0.5-30 mm cross section. The process is recommended as a rapid control method. Testing of the method in parallel tests according to the USSR GOST 6032-51 standard, conducted at several plants, yielded affirmative results.

Card 2/2 1. Stainless steel--Corrosion 2. Nitric acid--Metallurgical 3. Sodium fluorides--Metallurgical effects 4. Corrosion--Testing equipment
5. Corrosion--Test results

